SCIENCE AT DETROIT.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ADJOURNS. MST DAT'S PROCEEDINGS-MODE PELLOWS ELECTED THE REAT OF PHILADELPHIA-A VARIETY OF NOTES ON NATURAL RISTORY—CHEMICAL ESSAYS -METALLIC SPECTRA-RATIO OF HUMAN PROG-PERS-PAREWRLLS.

PRON A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. DETROIT, Aug. 17 .- If a stranger had thoughtfully observed the proceedings of this morning he would have concluded that the members of the Association were jealous or afraid of one another. In respect to election of officers and Pcliows, all possible antemards are thrown around the vote. Members created nch at this meeting were not allowed to cast ballots. eurity that none but members should vote sured by a new device. As the mode adopted the first day of the session-that of calling out voters' names and having them checked by the Secretary's list-proved tedious, not to say absurd. another plan was substituted. Every voter now puts his vote in an envelope, writes his name on the back of the envelope, puts the envelope in a hat, and is happy. It is anderstood that the tellers are to look on the outside of the envelopes first, so as to see that only members have voted ; then tear off the envelopes with their eyes shut, as it would be evidently improper for the tellers to see what member erased some particular name from the list Well all this formality was duly carried out today, as to a long list of applicants who evidently do not

Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow. The result of this labor was merely to reveal the fact that two out of all the members present scratched some sames on the ticket, of course not affecting a vote which

A vigorous debate took place over the recommendanon of the Standing Committee that the next meeting se held at Buffalo. After the easy passage of the ticket of officers, it was hardly to be supposed that there would be much trouble about the other recommendation. But many members wanted to go to Philadelphia next year. and there had been a divided sentiment in the Standing Committee. The claims of St. Louis were also put forward during the debate. The main objection to going to Philadelphia is that members there would spend their time at the Exposition, and not in the sessions of the meeting. On the other hand, there will be a large assemblage of scientific men, and an unusual collection of scientific treasures in that city. The heat of Philadelphia proved a warm subject of discussion. There are several portly borth in midsummer is a serious experiment. A therreadily named. It does not seem long since the late Dr. ster would have headed such a list. A cool place for a meeting was advocated with vehemence, even members who can lay no special claim avordupois. Mindful of the Hartford experof. Morse thought he would rather hold with such a reputation for warrath as Philadelphia. In calm, clean hospitality of the Quakers was hadrosaurus, with the uncertain posterior bone, was temotingly field forth. The ready reply was forthcoming that Prof. Hawkins had himself acknowledged his inability to set up that hadrosaurus in the day time. Only in the cool hours of the night could be construct that penderous effigy. For nearly two hours the debute carnest. At last the vote was taken in scaled ballots. two-shirds voted for Buffelo in preference to Philadelphia, and at Buffalo the Association will next year meet, D. V., on the 23d of August.

You have already had by telegraph the names of the You have already and by telegraph the dames of the The above shows that, buts may have either two sofficers on the regular ticket, which was successful. It is three young at a birth as well as one; and evidential omewhat suggestive that six out of the eight are New-Englanders, and that the three highest offices have fallen The President-elect, Prof. Wm. B. Rogers, a gentleman

of venerable years, who won distinction in the first geo-logical survey of Pennsylvania, which was of immense-service to that State and established the fame of Prof. Rogers, especially in stratigraphic geology. His popular reputation was further increased by the yed in a long series of debutes with Prof. Agassiz upon the Darwinian theories of development. For many years Prof. Rozers was President of the Boston Institute of Prof. Robusts of Technology. His public speeches might serve as models of finished eloquence, their force being enhanced by a graceful but dignified manner. Prof. Charles A. Young of Dart-mouth College, elected Vice-President of Section A. is an stronomer of emmence, chiefly known by his researches astronomer of emmence, chiefly known by his researches and discoveries respecting the constitution of the envelopes of the sun. His observations on the chromosphere are among the most valuable and important hitherto made, and he was the first to discover the reversing layer in which the spectroscope lines are reversed for an instant during an eclipse, being changed from binck lines to brilliant colors. This is the space where Prof. Laugiev thinks the absorbent atmosphere of the sun exists, upon whose qualities or changes depends the fate of mankind. Prof. Young is of middle age and pleasant manner. His public speaking is of a simple and somewhat conversational character. Prof. Edward's More, the Vice-President of Section B. is probably the youngest member of the Association that has achieved such high honors. He swidely known as a public lecturer, 2nd owes his reputation not less to his vivincity of speech than to is widely known as a phone to the station not less to his vivacity of speech than to his marvelous still in erawing with either or both lands upon the binekband wide addressing an archence. He was for some years Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology at Bowdoin College, and that insit tion conferred on him the degree of Ph. D. His scientific essays are principally papers on brachapods and the relation affaithes of birds, detailing original experiments and study which have resulted in important discoveries

and deductions.

Next year's meeting will differ from this in the attitude of the presiding efficers on Darwinism; Prof. Le Confe. though somewhat inkewarm, being classed among its opponents, and Prof. Dawson being its most able adversary now living on this side of the Atlantic; while Profs. Rayers and Morse are both outspoken advocates of the new doctrines.

FACTS ABOUT THE OPOSSUM.

The first paper read to-day in Section B was an essay on the development of the opossum by Prof. Wm. s. Barnersi of Canton, Ili. Didelphys Virginiana, the Opossum, is our typical and only representative of that large order of peculiar mannuals known as Marsunials, yet almost nothing is known of its development. A knowledge of the mode of origin and formation of the marsuptal pouch which characterizes them must throw much light on their relationship to allied groups. The external skin extends into the pouch as its internal lining, and the whole seems to be formed by an infeiding of the skin. Its concavity opens on the median line of the abdomen, and extends backward and interally, forming a kind of double pecket, in the bottom of which the milk glands open through long papillae. The young develop in twenty-four to twenty-eight days, The young develop in twenty four to twenty-light days, are then born as helpless little bodies about one half an inch long, with mouth and fore limbs well developed. The parent must take these delicase embryos between ber lips, and piace them in the pearly, attaching each to a gland, which the embryo grasps from) between its lips and helpa hold fast by the stemp chaws of its fore feet. The corners of the menth gradually give up so that it cannot be go, and thus hangs for several weeks until its adult characteristics are acquired.

Below the Markupalis stand the Monotremes, including the remarkable Australian Ornetherlymeless and behalin. In the former the open age of the using glands apon two areas of the abdomen are not marked by any elevation or depression; but in the celliday we find similar stands, the open has of whach become large seed at maturity, each

elevated glainds of higher manuscalia may be recorded as differentiations of the same. The young opossom develops no piaceaus, but has a kind of unbiffeits. The cleatrix of this seem by Owen in the emitryo kangaroo wrongly led to the supposition than a piaceauta might have been detached. At both its limit in a piaceauta might short stumps, each with a flattened end, presenting five signat marginal elevations, the beginnings of the toes, signat marginal elevations, the beginnings of the toes. The toes and leas gradually elongate. Soon each of the two middle toes gets a joint, and the luner toe becomes set-off from the rest. Later all the fingers show two joints, and the inner toe becomes a turnth with two joints, while each finger has three louits; and now the hind toot closely resumales the thand or man and the higher quadrumant, while its forefect, diveloped much carifer, remain quite aufmatible. The hind limbs are primarily much shorter than those in front, but develop so fast as soon to catch up and outgrow he others. The same is true of the young languaroo, where the hind limbs eventually become several times large and longer than those in front. At first the eyes large and longer than those in front. At first the eyes large and longer than those in front. At first the eyes large and longer than those in front. At first the eyes large and longer than those in front. At first the life bill of oruthorlyncous. The tongite has a peculiar papidlat oruthorlyncous. The tongite has a peculiar papidlat of grove in its upper surface, and three large papidlat of streams around it, one of elifer side. A very large flowers and, having three lobes, fles above the lat d groove in its upper surface, and three large papida he in its base. The largux and opigiottis project so high but the broad pharyux that the tails swallowed has to pure white; they are hard and smooth, slightly methods go in two streams around it, one on either side. A very large through the ordinent of this exists in the adult. The carebral lobes of the brain are smaller, and the full grown unions. When first born, male and farmed a present of the control of t

alcoholic specimens of crnithorhynchus, cehidna, and opossum embryos.

MUSCLES OF MEN AND APES. Prof. Barnard rend another paper exhibiting h toinfeal researches. It compared the muscles of man with those of the higher apes, showing the points of similarity, as well as of difference. An interesting point made in this paper was the statement that one of the apes, distinguishing them from man, really existed in the human body and in a similar position. It was shown that the muscle thus described by Traill, and afterward by lider as in the chimpanzee, and by Owen and Bischoff as in the orang, and by Cones as in the opessum, is also found in man, and offers no distinction in this respectorang and some other ages, were also made the subject of scription; these muscles have no homologues in man. Two of these act to rotate the lex and draw it inward; the other seems too small to have any functional value and is probably a radiment, but is interesting as occurring also in some of the lower ares and the opossum. The other muscles in this region of the body were like those of man, but in the case of an orang the short head of the biceps of the thigh was found entirely separated. Talk is only occasionally the case with the primitive condition. Thus from a constraint of higher close the same conclusions of the derivation of higher forms from lower are arrived at as have been reached by means of comparative anatomy applied to the bony skeleton. Numerous examples were given and series of mascles traced from man down to the lemmrs, or rather from the lemmrs up to man. Another neverty in this form approof is that it is obtained from living instead of from extinct animals. The paper was illustrated by drawings. The conclusion at which the author arrived was that the higher ages were functionally widely distinguished from man, but as to structure were nearly related to him.

This man collected autrouring comments from the biolo-

THE EMBRYOLOGY OF BATS. Prof. Wilder hunded around some queer-looking specimens in alcohol, and proceeded to say that little attention has been paid to the embryology of bats. The figures are two of somewhat advanced embryes by Gervals, and there is no detailed account of their manner of development. Yet it would naturally be desirable on of the similarity of mammedian limbs, and indeed entire embryos at an early period. For no greater difference is known than that between the leg and the wing of a bat. Yet as Agassiz had stated, and as the specimens here exhibited show, the young bat is undistinguishable from the young of any other mammal, and when its limbs first appear they are simple fleshy pads, which are apparently identical both with each other and with all other limbs at a corresponding stage. The specimens and figures ex-hibited show the process of transformation of these pads

or nearly all females. In other cases the two sexes ce found in great numbers in separate cavities of a

appear that bats have much more fiving power than is required for their own support. This should be taken line account in all estimates of the size of wing and the thickness of muscle required for human flight. It would seem possible that a legless man, with small head, and employing only animal food, might by continued practice from an early age, succeed in developing the preterral muscles to an extent comparable with those of the bat. INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Lieut. Cornellus C. Cusick is the Chief of the Tusca-roras of New-York, and is of course of Indian blood himself. He is deeply interested in relies and autiquities of the aberiginal dwellers on our continent. His paper on this subject was profusely illustrated by his own ad mirable blackboard drawings. These were principally Ohio. Although it has been generally conceded that these works were built for military defense, this is not Lient. Cosick's opinion. He showed reasons for supposing that the alleged fortifications we for driving in game. He first showed that the round, and second that the square form of forts would not serve for defense, but would answer for game inclosures. One of the outlines of these works was evidently that of an animal The history of several frandulent antiquities with Hebrew characters was largely discussed by speakers who brew characters was largely discussed by speakers who followed. These engraved and carved curiosities were get up by ingenious individuals for the express purpose of heaxing scientific men. A cooper awl was exhibited which had been, it is believed, made by the Mount Builders, and which had been handed down among nodern tribes with extrems veneration for an inknown number of years, and from remote antiquity. Many other curious specium is were exhibited.

Prof. E. T. Cox of Indianapoils presented an interesting account of ancient carthworks supposed to be by the Mound Builders, near Anderson, Ind. Some of these structures are yet in a fine state of preservation.

NEW PORCELAIN CLAY. NEW PORCELAIN CLAY.

Prof. Cox read before the Geological Sub-section an interesting account of the discovery of a new addition to Indiana's mineral wealth. He calls it "Indianaite." In Spicevalley Township, Lawrence County, Ind., 312 miles north of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and in a high ridge which bears a little east of north and west of south, there is an extensive bed of white percelain clay. In its chemical composition this clay agrees very closely with the Kaolin that has been derived from the decomposition of fel-pathic rocks. But studied by its lithological characters and mode of origin there is a very marked dis tinction between them. The geological position of this clay, to which Prof. Cox has applied the name of Indiana-

۰	13 IIIII	Pos
	Top of the ridge soil and clay Millstone grif, with pebbles Ban colored clay in fain layers. I in, to Pure white clay (Indianalie). Brownish red phastic clay five from grif. Semonte iron over Gryshish sile one and calcareous shale. Chester sandstone. Limestone containing thin seam coal. St. Jonia limest in and Keckali beds to river.	100 1 4-5 2-3 1-5 20 50 40 80

ents the hydrated silicate of alumina was precipitated and the time was carried off in solution. The carbonate of protoxide of iron, also, continued in solution until meeting with a sufficient amount of exygen for its peroxidation and precipitation. This oxygen was furnished by the air existing in cantiles that had seen formed at the base by the linestone bed. In an account of this clay given in the 6th Good Rept Ind., a similar explanation is given of the changes which brought about the singular phenomenon of an extensive bed of white porcelain clay usurping the place of a previous bed of limestone. The evidence there brought forward is of such a character as might leave some doubt with regard to the accuracy of the deductions. But since that account was written. I have been enabled to find the limestone which occupies the same geological position within fifty fect of the clay and thus charly indicates their geological equivalency. The upper portion of the clay from one to vedye inches is of a ligni cream color, free from grit, and inministed in such a manner as to show that it was the result of deposition from solution or suspension by water. Then follows from four to the feet of pure white clay, also free from grit; in some paris of the bed it is an autonous, while in others it is mager to the feet. There are also mixed through it concretionary masses of emerald green also mixed through it concretionary masses of emerald stream daphane, and hard white modules and tubular masses of emerald green color and pure white; they are hard and smooth, slightly unctuous feet. The white has much the appearance of one.

prove to be much more extended. Indianaite is now used in the porcelain potteries at Cincinnati, and ware made of it is fully equal to the best English iron-stone

PAPERS IN THE CHEMICAL SUB-SECTION. Prof. J. Lawrence Smith of Louisville described and exhibited a piece of apparatus composed of slips of platinum and pulladium, which exhibited in a striking degree the absorption of gases by palladium when intreduced in a flame; the palladium at once coiling up in the form of a scroil, while the platinum preserved its origorm, thereby showing comparatively the difference of these two metals in relation to their absorption of gases. A communication was made by Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, "On Graphite Oxide as prepared from the Graph ites of the Sevier County Meteoritic Iron and De Kaib County Meteoric Iron." In this communication Prof. Smith explained some peculiar properties of carbon, both celestial and terrestrial, showing, however, that the graphite derived from the above meteorites was graphite derived from the above mercories as identical with many of the universal graphites in the oxidizing action upon them of a mixture of fuming nitric acid and chlorate of potash heated to a temperature between 50% and 60% centigrade. It was shown that the study of the associate minerals found in meteoric stones and from must be presecuted with a great deal of perseverance and accuracy, if we expected to arrive at any accuract conclusions concerning their erigin, and that we could not hope to arrive at any correct conclusions on purely astronomical, mineralogical, or chemical

graphite.

Prof. J. Lawrence Smith exhibited one of Clamond's
thermo-electric batteries that he had been using for some
time with very satisfactory results, stating that they
were used to some extent in France for electrotype pur-

or industrial establishments.
One of the compounds of the very rare metal costum, in whitelet by Prof. J. Lawrence Smith in considerable antity for so rare a substance, more than a pound of a cassium ainm being shown. This substance is yet so that it is only regarded as a chemical currectly. Prof. of the gave account of the properties of the alum as a law of the substance of the sum as a gave an account of the unsuccessful attempts in obtaining the metal in its pure state, stating what he supsed to be the reason of the difficulty. Small particles the metal were columned unived largely with a carraceous compound, but they could not be detached

of his series of papers on the general science of ethnolopinion of the ratio of progress of manhind it will be necessary to take account of their achievements. The extent of that progress is the whole range of institutions. laventions, and discoveries from the commencement of tions may be excluded from the account. Modern civilizations and modified them or improved upon them. Next back to the point that the introduction of written letters was the greatest advance made by the race. Through the Homeric poems we may trace the PRESENTATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS AT THE

CENTENNIAL. Prof. Franklin B. Hough of Lowville, N.Y., was the

ity for varied forms of effort and industry was due to the influences and education by which in early | sales show the current range of prices for yesterday; years they were surrounded. To science and education of our colleges and universities therefore becomes a tional institutions will be asked to write out and send to the eye are scarcely an important part of the educa-

figural processes by which the most important portion of knowledge is communicated to youth. The delineation of school buildines and grounds, the portraits of instructors, and other such details, will prove of service. Maps giving topographical particulars will be reduced to a definite scale. The ground plans of edifices will be desirable, with their dute and the history of subsequent changes, as well as of prehitectural design and additions. These drawings will all be nied and kept by the Eurean of Education.

The facts of history and plan of education will be asked for in the form of answers to blanks, furnishing the requisite data for subsequent completation. Completalists of teachers and students will be requested, and these will be filed, after tabulation, in the public archives. The main division into which all details will be classified first by States. The whole will serve both for immediate use and for historical reference.

FAREWELLS. FAREWELLS.

Then followed a series of resolutions thanking everybody in and about Detroit who had contributed to the success of the meeting by hospitalities and entertainment, by excursions and kind attentions. The thanks were well deserved. Mr. Wm. P. Wells, on behaff of the Local Consuittee, made an eloquent reply, expressing their high appreciation of the value of the meeting to the city, and especially to those hearers of the addresses and communications of the men of science, who had for a while lifted them to higher thoughts and led the way. Prof. Hilgard in closing the meeting gave a review of

its leading features. In point of attendance it has fallen somewhat below the average; in no other respect is it inferior. The causes of the diminished attendance were indicated by Prof. Hilgard; the depression in all forms of business affects the incomes of even scientific profes of business affects the incomes of even scientific professors. The meeting, in respect to the high character of the attendance was, however, above the usual level, four expressions of the Association having honored it by their presence. The volume of the betroit proceedings would not be inferior to that of any previous year, as the communications had been chiefly of the highest class. The new constitution worked, on the whole, admirably, and it had aircady accured to the Association two addresses of Vice-Presidents to their respective sections, which would count among the most able papers yet read before the Association. The Detroit viait had been a most happy one, and all would carry away from it pleasant memories. The meeting was adjourned.

W. C. W.

COLLISION IN THE LOWER BAY. The brig Thomas Owen left this port on

Thursday for Havana. She anchored off Sandy Hook late in the afternoon, and about 9 p. m. was run into by the steamship Crescent City, also bound for Havana, and cut down nearly to the water's edge. Her commander, Capt. II. said yesterday that he had all his hights burning. Guptill, and yesterday that he had at miss negles our and and the steamer struck him perfectly manwares. He im mediately took a small boat and went on shore, when he reported the disaster. His vessel is damaged \$1,500, and was restorday towed to this city for resours. As the steamer kept on her course, it is supposed she sustained

BRIDAL TOUR FOR ONE.

There came one day to a little inland town There came one day to a little inland town is Kenticky a young rural couple who had just been bound by the "silker bonds." Their destination was the depot, and the bridegroom was evidently quite impatient for fear the train should arrive before account rural tent the should arrive before account oracle running one ticket, they stood on the platform until the train had stopped. When they entered the ear, the budgeroun found his bride a sent, hissed her most affectionately, bade her "good-bye," and going out, scatted himself on a box and commenced whitting most vigorously. He watched the train out of sight, regret depicted on his face, when a bystander, thinking the whole proceeding rather strange, resolved to interview him. Approaching him carelessly, and chewing a straw to keep ap his courage, he said:

"Heen gettin' married lately!"

"Yes," said he, "me and Sallie got spliced this mornin'."

"yes," said he, "me and came got spaced this meriin"."
"Was that her you got on the train f"
"Yes," with a sigh.
"A likely lookin", d.," said our questioner. "Anybody
siek, that she had to go away f"
"No!" but here he grew confidential. "You see me
and Saille had heard that everybody when they got married took n bridal tour. So I teld Saille I had hi noney
counch for both of us to go, but she should n'! be lought her tieket, and sent her on a visit to some of her folks, and thought I might get some work harves the hall

a day or two afterward Sallie came back, he welcomed her continily and affectionately, and hand in hand they started down the dusty road to their new home and dutter.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

RAPID TRANSIT SUGGESTIONS.

REMARKS OF SIR EDWIN WATKIN, M. P., ON THE LONDON UNDERGROUND ROADS-THE ACTION OF

THE COMMON COUNCIL. The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday changed their usual programme by meeting at 11 a. m., an hour before the usual time, in order to listen to some suggestions from Sir Edward Watkin, M. P., President of the London Underground and the London and Great Eastern Railroads. This gentleman is now investigating the affairs of the Eric Railway in behalf of its English bond and stockhoftlers. He is regarded as an authority on the subject of rapid transit, and appeared before the Commissioners on the invitation of their consulting en-He answered a large number of questions put to him

by the Commissioners and corrected several erroneous impressions prevalent here concerning the underground railways of London. He explained the construction of those railroads, and described at considerable length the difficulties encountered in building and running them. He said that 93 per cent of the passengers on the London underground roads traveled only short distances, and only 7 per cent of them were carried to the end of the various routes. This fact was regarded as very important, cause it showed that in selecting a plan of rapid transit, the convenience and facility of those who ride for short distances only ought to be consulted. The London Underground Railroad Company, he said, already had about sixteen miles of road in operation, and in a few months they would have twenty miles of completed road. They were negotiating for a still further extension of their routes, and would in time burrow under the whole City of London. These roads had proved to be a greater convenience to the poorer had proved to be a greater convenience to the poorer-classes than to wealthy persons. The average fare col-lected was five cents, and the rate per mile was reduced by a system of communition to one penny. Last year these reads carried 70.000.000 passengers. Heavy loce-motives were used, and 1.000 trains per day, each having a carrying espacity for 1.000 persons, were run over them. The rate of speed was thirty miles per hour, or vecaty miles, including stoppages. The cost was \$5,000,000 per mile, of which about four-fifths was due to damages to real estate caused by catting through blocks of buildings and tunneding under houses. In some places the roads ran under graveyards without disturb-ing the graves and vanis above.

ing the graves and vanits above.

In reference to the probable rejection by the Board of
Aldermen of the Commissioners' request for power to
select whatever route they should choose, Commissioner
Mott said yesterday that it would make no difference
with the action of the Commission. The Commissioners
would select the route, following the provisions of the
law as they understood them. To-day Mr. Mott said he, law as they understood them. It want is an examined and probably the consulting engineers, would personally examine the ground between Randail's Island and High Bidgle with a view to the location of a route, and some time after next Tu-sainy the Commissioners would go in a body to visit various quarters of the city for the same

RECEIPTS OF PEACHES.

THE MARKET MORE ACTIVE-LARGE SHIPMENTS BY RAIL AND STEAMER.

The receipts of peaches yesterday were 145 cleads by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Emilimore Railroad, eight car-loads by the New Jersey Southern Railroad, and 5,489 crates by the Old Dominion Steamship Company's steamer G. W. Elder, from Lewes, De-The total receipts yesterday were equal to 65,500 baskets. The market was much more active yesterday ck will return something to owners. But it will take skipped with ecciliance. Some of the Eastern dealers have begun to double their orders, and a steadier local trade is looked for. It is not likely that high prices will prevail to-day; Saturday buyers pay to hold peaches over Sunday when so many are ready for shipment on the route. A very serviceable variety is next speaker. The following will serve to give seme | Fine Tellow Crawfords also are abundant. This variety is the same in substance as the Meiacoton, which is so common use, Yorks are abundant. The following

Fitus Erothers had 650 baskets and 450 crates, which old at 50 cents for common, and \$1 to \$1 50 for good ad fancy crates; bankets sold at 25 cents for poor, and

ons. dm Nix & Co. sold 2,000 packages at 75 cents to \$1.50 trates, and 40 cents to \$1 for baskets of Hales Early.

for steamer craics.

Eli Campbell & Son received 500 crates and 450 baskets.

Eli Campbell & Son received 500 crates and 450 baskets of Mountain Rose and Yorks, and 50 to 75 cents for crates of ordinary Fuller & Pullen sold 800 crates : train fruit brought 70

Fuller & Pullen sold 800 crates; train fruit brought 70 cents to \$1 for Yorks and Crawfords, and \$1 25 for Old Mixons; steamer truit sold at 55 cents to \$1.

T. C. Stryker sold 1,000 crates at 60 cents for ordinary and \$1 50 for tancy crates, including Old Mixons; baskets brought 35 to 75 cents, and a few \$1.

Ege & Octs sold part of a car-load at 60 cents to \$1 50 for Yorks and Mixons on backets before Yorks and Mixons on packages at 50 cents for common and \$1 50 for choice crates; baskets were worth 50 to

B. Haver sold 400 crates at 40 cents to \$1 for fair to

B. Haver sold 400 crates at 40 cents to \$1 for fair to prime, and \$2 for extra Mixons and yellow fruit. John R. Helfrich sold 1,000 baskets at 25 to 45 cents, and 300 crates at 12 to 70 cents. Extra baskets of Crawfords brougat \$1.25, and extra crates, \$1.50.

Butler Beothers and 1,500 packages; baskets of Yorks sold for 15 to 30 cents; poor to fair Crawfords brought \$1 cents to \$1. Crates of Mixons and Crawfords brought \$1 to \$1.75. Some fahor yellow varirties from Harrington and Felton Stations brought \$1.75 to \$2.25 per crate.

J. Combes received 2,500 baskets and 500 crates; they brought 20 cents for common and \$1 for extra baskets; crates sold for 45 to 75 cents.

Furnan & Braper had 1,331 packages; baskets sold at 25 to 40 cents, and a few extras at \$1. Crates of yellow 15 to 75 cents.

25 to 40 cents, and a few extras at S1. Crates of yellow sorts brought S1 50. Common zinds sold at 40 to 60 cents, and 20 to 30 cents for Southern New-Jersey Rail-

THE WEEHAWKEN MYSTERY.

County Physician Stout issued an order for an inquest to Coroner Jacob Reinhart in the case of Carpar Fauiliaber, who was found in the Hudson River, near Wechawken, last Wednesday. A jury was impaneled, which adjourned until next week, after viewing the remains. Dr. Stout made a post-mortem examination, and found the skull crushed in at the back of the head, evi dentily by some blun; instrument. A large paving-stone was found in one of the cont pockets. A reporter of This TRIBUNE called at his late residence, No. 327 Sixth-st., Jersey City, and saw his son, who made the following My father was 42 years of age, and has been some time

hey father was 4: years of are, and has been some time in the butterer furtheres. A few weeks are be decided to remove to his farm in Rockland County, and decided to sell his property in Jersey City. He was unable to find anyone who would buy the property at private sale, and anyone who would buy the property at private sale, and sould last anction to James Mann, expedies causalla for \$5,025, and \$502.50 was paid to my father on the day of sale. On Sample has the deed was transferred in the sale. On Saturday last the deed was transferred it haw effice of Collins & Cornin, when \$2,002 50 was over by Mr. Mann. Out of this sum my father paid over by Mr. Mann. Out of this sum my father paid of the money in his pocket when he went away on Saturday, afternoon. Since then we have not seen him alive. The last time Mr. Faulfinher was seen was on Saturday, when he was on the Weshavken road above the Elysan Fields, in company with a man who has not yet been discovered. The reporter called at the office of Collins & Corbin in Jersey Chy, and was informed that the sum of \$2.002 by was paid over to John Garrick, counsel for a mortgage, and the property was so heavily incumbered that there was nothing to pay to Mr. Faulinber until the lines payment should be under Mr. Faulinber and the lines payment should be under Mr. Faulinber's credities had pressed blin for mency so bard that he was forced to sell ins property.

DINNER A LAYIN' AROUND LOOSE He was a lank specimen, and if his legs could have been planted for a handle the rest of him would have made a close resemblance to a big purty-linffe. He shaffled up to the counter and met the jevial Col. Methans

Endre. He summer up the hotel, gineral I" he asked.

"Do you keep this hotel, gineral I" he asked.

"Yes, Str. I do," was the polite reply.

"Well, you've got a tunnering big lot of house here.
hain't you''.

"and the colonel.

A tolerable amount," said the colonel. And a power o' dinner a layin' around loose, ch i"

And a power o' dinner a tayin' around loose, ch.!"
Well, quite enough."
Just so, gineral, and you den't mind givin' a poor
vi just in from Kansas and the grass'oppers a bit, do
i I haint got a cent nor had a squar meal for fo'
puts, and i'll swar to it on a stack of immigrant ticksas il'd as your steeples."

lie got a "squar meal."

THE COURTS.

A DETECTIVE'S EXPENSES. PROPER RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCH CLAIMS. In the case of Walling against the Mayor, e facts of which have been fully stated in THE TRIB-UNE, Judge Speir, in Superior Court, Special Term, has nensuited the plaintiff. In his opinion, which partially states the facts, he speaks as follows:

The plaintiff was employed by the District-Attorney to execute a requisition made by the Governor of this State upon the Governor of the State of California for the extradition of two fugitive criminals. The District-Attorney approved his bill as justly due, which amounted to \$903 22. The bill was presented to the Controller for payment, and refused on the ground that, under the law, the District-Attorney might recover the mount claimed, as a charge against the county, but that his employé could not. With some hesitation, I think the demurrer should be upheld. The relation of emand employé does tween the pinintiff and the defendants. No privtween the pinintiff and the defendants. No privity of contract between them arises. When the statute, under both subdivisions of the third section, speaks of "expenses necessarily incurred" and "moneys necessarily expended" by the District-Actorney or any country officer, it clearly contemplates that the country shall have the sanction of the official's oath as to what constitutes the "necessity" of the outlay. If this plaintiff has a cause of action, it must arise by ordinary contract between him and defendants, and he would not be called upon to prove the necessity of the services performed by him. It would be enough that they were performed. The city would be forced to pay any charge made by any person other than its official officers, and consequently without the checks and safeguards contemplated by the law. The remedy is against the District-Actorney, whose duty it is I think, to recover himself against the city by taking the necessary steps and furnisalize the necessary evidence under the statute. Judgment for detendants.

FAIR DEALING REQUIRED OF BROKERS.

In the suit of Crosby against Watts, growing out of a purchase of 200 shares of Panama Railroad stock, Judge Speir, in Supreme Court, has decided in favor of the plaintiff. The plaintiff claimed that the purchase was one joint transaction, in which he and his roker should bear each half the whole loss or profit. The stock was bought at 12212. One hundred shares were sold by the defendant a few days later at 124. The other 100 shares were held until the September public of at up \$2,000 to carry the stock. The defendant chilm that he bought 100 shares for himself, and sold his 100 for 124, and that the whole loss on the other 100 be

Judge Speir in his decision speaks as follows: "The testimony is conflicting. It appears, however, that the defendant rendered a bill to the plaintiff May 31, 1873 for the plaintiff's share, adding interest and commissions to that date, stating that the purchase was joint and containing the actual interest of each of them in the enterprise. In explanation of this bill was attempted, but I think wholly failed, as the sale made by the defendant of this 100 shares two days after the purchase could not have occurred if the account rendered was true. Moreover, I think a broker acting in such a case ma fiduciary exacting is should be able to show from his books, when referting to them, not only the purchase, but on whose account and from whom made. The person reiging aportic trusted action of his agent is entitled to this, the nest evidence of fair dealing. It is unnecessary to pass upon the question raised by plaintiff accounsed, that no pairmass whatever had been made by the defendant of any stock and I cannot allow the complaint to be amended in that respect. Nor is it necessary, in my view of the case, it creat the motion of defendant's counsel to strike out the testingony asked for. The complaint next be amended to melode the recovery of the sums wrongfully paid to the defendant. The plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant the amount of the sums advanced to him, with interest and costs. for the plaintiff's share, adding interest and comm

RIGHTS OF INFANT DEVISEES.

Judge Speir, in Superior Court, Special Term, has decided a rare question of practice in the suit of McDonaid against Frazer and others. The ease pretrusts in a wid. John Gordon by will left his property in trust, to pay the income to his daughter for life, on usband his trustee. After her death th neome was to be applied to the education and support of her children until they became of age and then divided among them. The plaintiff charges that by a combine tion among all the adult persons interested, an apparent

THE STEWARD OF THE HARBESON HICKMAN. John W. Evans, the cook and steward of the American ship Harbeson Hickman, charged with pouring kerosene oil over the ship's stores when she was in the harbot of Neuvitas, and with destroying her signal sling saids solts.

Juneson Brothers sold 2,400 baskets for 25 to 50 in the harbor of Neuvitas, and with destroying her signal ents; many of these were sumal sorts.

Hilliard & McMalkin had 4,500 baskets; they sold at Hilliard & McMalkin had 4,500 baskets; they sold at 10 cents for small sorts, and \$1 for extra Yellow and born to await the action of the Grand Jury. When borned before the Commissioner, Erans admitted the brought before the Commissioner, Evans admitted in charges against him, and said that he did not know who he was doing at the time, having "drank very largely of gin." He also stated that he was "a retired genitemat and not in the habit of mingling with such roughs a sailors."

> A judgment has been entered in the Suprome Court by default, in favor of the Fourth National bank against the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Ratiroad Company, for \$163,640 91. The suit was upon four notes for \$20,000 each, and seven notes for \$10,000 each, made by the railroad company. Henry V. Poor. Henry W. Poor. Theodore B. Fowler, and another were made co-defendants in the sun as indersers. The present judgment is, however, against the railroad company alone.

In the suit of Isaac L. Miller, receiver, against In the suit of Isaac L. Miller, receiver, against Amanda M. Hall, Judge Speir, in Superior Court, Special form, gives judgment for the plaintiff for \$3,145-25. The mother of the defendant, Mrs. Senior, was owner of a second mortgage for \$10,000, and assigned this mortgage without consideration to Mrs. Hall in June, 1874. The first mortgage on the property was forecased, and Mrs. Hall oought in to protect her second mortgage at a price which left \$3,145-25. This sum was, however, absorbed by one Harinaway, to whom she had assigned her mortgage as security for advances made by and Mrs. Schlor was independent of a note for \$1,233-96, daied Feb. 23, 1874, and payable Nov. 14, 1874, and judgment was obtained arantst her on this note, under which the plaintiff was appointed receiver. The receiver in this suit sought to follow the proceeds of the mortgage, chaming that the conveyance of it by Mrs. Senior was in fraid of the neither of the receiver was in fraid. ing that the conveyance of it by Mrs. Senior was in fran of the rights of her creditors, and Judge Speir holds tha it was, and gives judgment for the receiver or the surplu obtained on the forechosure of the first mortgage.

DECISIONS-Aug. 20.

Supreme Court-Chambers-By Judge Tappen,
ther act. Newcombe-Mr. James is not satisfactory; Mr.
lier is not satisfactory; five days allowed for other sureties
ution agt. Kittening et al.—The langment or other toos not
me any specific sum; the defendant is entitled to have an ac-Suition agt. Kittrenige et al.—The judgment or order does not name any specific sum, the defendant is entitled to have an accounting in this action, and it is so ordered, motion for contempt denied. Dealey agt. The Matani Beneal feet domain, see.—I do not think defendant's title to the stock is impeached motion denied. Ward agt. Newman.—The sureless are not satisfactory. Weether agt. En 1888. Paul and Partic Railroad Company.—It does not appear that the trustees are necessary parties: motion denied. The st. Paul and Partic Railroad The injunction will be continued on plaintiff depositing \$250 in fourt to above event in five data, so there is defined. Austin agt. Railroad creent in five data, so there is defined. Austin agt. Railroad,—Motion granted, 110 courts to above event. Kind agt. McNeuman.—Motion granted. In the matter of Willis.—This case sent back for proof as to whether the winde or a part of the successia was disposed. Hyuma agt. Abritanus.—Motion granted term will be fixed on settingment of order. Hierops quant Enarty agt. Bosma F. Khart.—Report or referee confirmed and decree of diverce granted from bed and load.

board.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Speir,—Walling act. The Mayor, acc.—Indigment for defendant. See measurantm. Crosby agt. Watts.—Indigment for nhamid. See ormion. Boberts agt. White et al.—See memorandum for counsel. Miller, receiver, dec., agt. Hall—Judgment for plansifif, with costs. See opinion. McDonaid et al. agt. France et al.—Judgment for defendant on their demorrers. See opinion.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

SATURDAY AUG. 21.

For England, Wales, and Ireland, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the strainship Adriance, made close at 5 a. in. No Suppliementary Mail. Steamship sails at 8 a. in. from Pier No. 52, North Biver.

For seculand only, via Glasgow, by the steamship Bolivia, mails close at 5 a. in. No Suppliementary Mail. Steamship sails at 8 a. in. from Pier No. 20. North River.

For France, direct, via Havre, by the steamship France, mails close at 5 a. in. No Suppliementary Mail. Steamship sails at 6 a. in., from Pier No. 50, North River.

For Enrope, via Southamoton and Bremen, by the steamship Neckar, mails close at 1 1/50 a. in. A Supplementary Mail is closed at 1/50 p. in. Steamship sails at 6 a. in. from Pier No. 50, North River. closed at 1.30 p.m. Steamship sails at 2 p.m., from Pier foot of Third-st., Hoboken. For Hayu and Vencauela, by steamship Andea, mails close at 9 a.m. Steamship sails at 11 a.m., from Pier No. 51, North River. Mails for Key West, by the stemaship City of Austin, close at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 20, East faver. All Mails close at 11 o'clock a. m. The Post-Office is open from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

Manis for Newtoundland close at the New-York Post-Office every day at 1839; m. A Mail for Hallfax, N. S., is closed at the New York Post. Office every day at 6 p. m.
Letters for Jopan Shaanchal, Hong Kong, and dependent Chilese ports, and the East Indice, by the steamship City or Pekin, to sail from San Francisco. Sept. 1, should be unalled in the New York Post-Office before 6 p. m., on Friday, Aug. 24.

When the new Senator, Key of Tennessee, is studented to Senator Dayes, won't there be upt to be matter ford-up in Congress + Commercial Adventiser.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises. 6:16 | Sun sets. 6:47 | Moon rises. 9:19 |

Bandy Hook | 10:36 | Gov's Island | 11:16 | Hell G. Perry | 0:43 |

Bandy Hook | 10:36 | Gov's Island | 11:40 | Hell G. Perry | 1:06 |

Bandy Hook | 1:01 | Gov's Island | 11:40 | Hell G. Perry | 1:06 |

MIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF REW-YORK

Steamaidy Spain (Br.), Grace, Liverpool via Queensto W. J. Hurst. W. J. Hurst.
Szeamship France (Br.), Altree, London, F. W. J. Horst.
Szeamship Wyanoke, Couch, Noriolk, City Point, and Rich noud, Old Dominion Steamship Co. Steamship Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand. Steamship Donati (Br.), Guigey, Laverpool, E., Burk & R.

vrons.

Ship Saracen (Rr.), Knight, London, E., Grinnell, Minters & Co. (formerly Peruvian ship San Juan).
Bark Agnes (Nor.), Foss, Riga, Russia, Tetens, Bockman, & Co.
Bark Gerrolena Wilhelmina (Dutch), Spier, Rostock, Mocklemburg, Funch, Edve & Co.
Bark Maria (Ital.), Liguon, Cardiff, E., Laure, Storey &

Bark Alexander Campbell, Bunker, Cardiff, Wales, Simposs, Clapp & Co.
Bark Eumonia (Nor.), Olsen, Queenstown or Falmonth for orders, Tetens, Bockmann & Co. (cleared 19th).
Bark Nornem (Nor.), Jorgensen, Queenstown or Palmonth for orders, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.
Bark Excelsior, Eddy, Jr., Naples, Italy, J. T. B. Maxwell &

o. Brig Republic (Br.), Davidson, Exeter, E., C. W. Bertaux, Brig Armida (Ind.), Petrolard, Naulea, Italy, A. P. Agrada Schr. Cruade, Mulien, New Haven, Packett & Bro. Schr. Martelahla, Douglass, St. Augustine, Pla., Bentien Schr. Markelman, Dopase.

Schr. Stanel, Sakerly, Providence, Perguson & Wood, Schr. Stanel, Sakerly, Providence, Perguson & Wood, Schr. Schron, Jan., A. H. Selemon & Ca. Schr. Partiand (Br.), Coffil, See'llie, A. H. Schrone, Schr. George P. Brown, Gedney, Providence and Bristot, B. I. H. W. Jackson & Son.

Schr. M. B. Bramhall, Gillette, Savannah, Ga. Evans, Ball

Schrift John J. (1988) Smith, Hartford, Hackett & Sto. Schr. Mary Isabel, Smith, Hartford, Hackett & Sto. Schr. Mary Potorno. Jones. Philadelphia, James Hand. Canal-boat W. H. Harned, Carston, Philadelphia, E. ARRIVED.

Steamship Geo, W. Eddy, Gibba, Lewes, Del., with noise, in Dominion Steamship Co.
Ship Thomas Dama of Boston), Wilbur, Calcutta April 28,

Schr. Jomes Henry, Snow, Rocklan Schr. Corollen, Young, Rocklan Schr. Heienn, Hanks, Portland, Schr. Heienn, Hanks, Portland,

J. K. Kirkham, Virginia. T. J. Bentler, Virginia. Eta R. Hill, Providence, Flawaway, Providence,

Barks Hong Kong, for Stettin, Niord, for Rotterdam Port

Brig Thomas Owen, Goptil, hence for Havana, while lying at madical of Sandy Hook, was run into last made by steamship Operant City, also bound for Havana. The brig was struck amiliables, cutting her down nearly to the water's cipe, and demacing her to that extent that it will be necessary to return to part for repairs.

For Latest Khip News See Seventh Page.

Beligious Motices.

At South Baptist Church, West Twenty-fitth-st. Br. Association Hall, Twenty-third-st., cor. Fourth-ave., dev. Ann. 22. Rev. J. W. Bonham, Protestant Egiscopal E selled, will prace at 7.30 o'clock p. m., at the Service of 8 little class for young men only at 5 o'clock. Prayer Med at 5.50 o'clock.

Bedford Street M. E. Church, corner Bedford and Mor-tottsia, Rev. WM, WYATT of Albany will preach TO-MOR-ROW (Soundary MORNING at 10:30, and EVENING at 165. Seats iree. All are invited.

Christ Chareb. Fifth ave. cor. Thirty of the st. Morning Prayer. Sermon and Holy Commonion, to 30; Evening Pray-r and Sermon. 7.45 o'clock. Strangers welcome. ALLEN HELDON WOODLE, Manister in Charge.

Church of the Messiah, corner Park-ave, and Thirty-merit st.-liev. W. T. CLARKE will preach SUNDAY GORNING, at 11 octock, en "Sentiment and Sentimental-am." The public are cordially invited. Central Presbyterian Church, West Pittysaxth st., near Broadway, -Set vices each SABBATH MORNING during the anoth of Angust, commencing at 10 h o'clock. Preaching by Rev. H. E. CHAPIN.

Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty ainth-a, near Fifth-are.—Rev G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D. Recist.
Summer Services SUNDAYS, 7 and 10-30 a.m., 9 m.;
vother days, 9 a.m., 4 p. m. Holy Connemion SESDAY,
7 a.m.; saints Days, 7 and 11 a.m., last SUNDAY of month,
10 30 a.m. Seato from Fourth tvenue Presbyterian Church, on Fourth and Twenty seconds. Rev. Dr. CROSBY, Pastor Rev. Dr. CROSBY, Pastor Rev. Dr. (LL) ETF will continue to preach on SUNDAY MORNING 10% during the month of Angust.

First Retormed Episcopal Church, Madison ave, and Periv seventh at , Rev. W.M. T. SABINE, Rector.—Division services at 10:30 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. All are cordally invited to attend. Pourth Presbyterian Church, Thirty-fearth-st, pear Broadway - This church will be open for Divine worship TO-MORROW MORNING. Services will begin at 10:30. Her. CYRUS DICKSON, D. D., will preach.

Lefferts Park. Rev. D. H. McVICAR, LL.D. Principal the Presbyterian College, will preach TO-Mollow as Emigent divines from different charches preach every blant. The services are best under the anspices of The weight Young Men's Band, and are free to all. Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner Pffty, seventhal. Union service remaining Saidaths of August 11 a.m. All scars free. Rev. H. D. GANSE will preach TO. MORROWS.

Old John Street M. E. Chnech.—Rev. N. G. CHENEY be Pastor, will preach. Morning subject.—"What think ye of the Pastor, will preach. Morning subject.—"What think ye of the Pastor, will preach the pastor of marry for every

Rev. J. H. Lightbourn will preach in Seventeenth Street R. Church, between let and 2d.aves, SUN BAV MORNING and FVENING. Evening subject: "The Heautics of high-

Rev. J. Fl. Wiggin, a Unitarian minister, as present files editor of The Liberal Caristian, will lecture for the Soci-ty of Procressive Spiritualists at their bell, 55 West Thirty-hird at, hear Broadway, at 75 p. m. Subject: "Does the ha-nan scal weigh anything I"

Second Advent Church, Cooper Institute, Room 24.— Perching Tol-McRROW (Sanday) by Elder A. W. BRAD-tottle at tolenam and 3 p.m., on subjects connected with "The leasen C m are of christ and a Future 1.16 by a Resurresism room the local."

"The True and the Fulse." Prof. A. M. LOUTREL, at Plempton Hul. Ninth-St., near Third ave., Pith Universalist Society, on SUNDAY, Aug. 22, at 11 s. m. All are invited. The key W. G. Haskell of Lowell, Mass, will preach in the Bleecker Street Universalist Church, cother howning st., TO MORROW MORNING at 10:45 o'clock. Subject: "Prayer." The University Place Pre-byterian Church, corner of Tenth et. The Rey, Prof. GRIFFIN of Williams College will occupy the pripit of this church (Dr. Booth's) during the remainder of August. Services at 11 a.m. and 4 a.m.

Westminster Presbytering Church, Meal I wen, second st., between Sixth and Seventhaves.—The Rev. OEGROE D. MATIEWS will prach To MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Open all Sommer.

Sales by Anction. BY BANGS, MERWIN & Co., 656 Broadway, near Hondest. Sales of Books, Works of Art, Pancy

near Hond-st. Inrniture.

BARGAINS.-Ingrain Carpets, Cocoa and Buckraus Partara, Sheeting, Unitothery Coats to Robe, Blunkets, etc. ANDREW LESTER & Co., 571 houseway. T. G. SELLEW, DESKS, OFFICE

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Pine Cylinder Dosks.